THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 "	" "	15
Two squares,	6 months,	" "	15
"	12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	" "	20
"	12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1868. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. T

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FAN W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleeves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's. and Gloves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4:h. 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Aprill, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 66—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854. No. 74.

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased, and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4¼ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stsck of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

Hay.
400 Bales prime Hay—Cargo of Brig Delta—now landing at our Wharf. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention: Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 33½ seconds or 18 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!
E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook* —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 53—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's mannal, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneeal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thoroughly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!
READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseilla Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by
H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va.
W. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the most selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will do it*. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)
A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!
In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.
N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—
Oranges, Lemons, per box,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,
Nuts of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,
Preserves,
Cordials,
Cigars of all kinds,
French and German
Fancy Goods.
STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.
It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.
The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.
It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.
Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.
WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*
The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, Jr.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the arcles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

From the Wilmington Commercial.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Lady of South Carolina, styling herself A Southern Matron, has nobly proposed that the Women of the United States shall purchase Mount Vernon and set it apart forever to the memory of Washington. Through her influence, a feeling of the heart which is surely common to all her Sisters, has manifested itself in an organized form to carry out this most worthy object. Her own State took the lead and was followed by Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. In each of these States Associations have been formed to collect the means which will be required to effect the purchase, and make all suitable arrangements in regard to it. Their efforts give bright promise of success, if such a cause needs any thing but its own merit to secure success. It is an appeal to the great American heart. It touches its tenderest chords, making them vibrate, to the lofty keynote of Liberty. By it, woman's gratitude and woman's patriotism are made to glow, and she is carried back to the past and realizes in her own soul the high thoughts and noble aims of her revolutionary Mothers. They were animated by a love of liberty to be won; how in its enjoyment should our hearts swell and overflow with gratitude to its great Defender and make us hasten to consecrate the spot where rests all that was mortal of the immortal Washington.

There is another incentive, addressing itself to less worthy, but powerful emotions of the human heart. There is danger that the home of Washington may become the possession of money loving speculators; may be converted into a piece of greedy strife for gain. Whose heart could be indifferent to the constant reproval of the busy hum; whose brow would not give ready sign of her country's shame!

Daughters of North Carolina! The appeal is now made to you! To our fathers and brothers, husbands and sons belong the lessons of his political wisdom and the emulation of his heroic example; but to preserve and hallow his home; to cherish all the tender recollections which cluster around it, and endear it to the hearts of his people, is the work of the heart, and *that* belongs to woman.

It must not be said that the women of North Carolina are unmoved at the name of Washington; are insensible to the claims of a grateful patriotism, while their sisters are running a race of generous emulation to vindicate the proud name of their common country, in their veneration for the tomb of its great father. Have they no reverence for the mighty dead! Does the memory of his glorious deeds; his great sacrifices; his wonderful achievements, excite no emotions in their souls? bring no sense of obligation to their hearts! Shall their country's fame and past history enrich the mind alone, and leave the heart untouched!

Such things must not be said of the daughters of the home of Mecklenburg. Come, then, and lay your offerings upon the great altar of Republican Liberty. Make the Grave of Washingt n the common property of all his children. Make it the shrine of Liberty to be visited "by the just and wise and good of the land, to refresh their patriotism, rekindle their love of Constitutional Liberty, and strengthen their resolutions of public duty." Then shall there be no fear of any attempt to enfeeble the sacred bonds of our Union, and to alienate one partion of our Confederacy from another. To secure general and effective action in this work, and to allow all the pleasure of participating the following plan is proposed:

Some lady is to be selected in each County of North Carolina, to whom the general superintendance of the work for that County will belong, and it is expected that by her personal exertions she will excite an interest in the subject and cause the name of every person to be procured who is willing to contribute. Many might be induced not only to subscribe themselves, but to make an offering in the names of departed relatives or friends as a grateful tribute to their memories.

It is desirable that the subscription lists shall contain the full name, residence, and sum given by each subscriber, and that donations in the name of those who have passed away, should be distinguished from the others. When all is done that can be accomplished, the subscription list, together with the amount received, shall be transmitted to the Governor of North Carolina, to be by him held subject to the order of the Presiding Lady for the State, and to be by her received upon security for its faithful application to the object for which it was intended, viz: to show veneration for Washington.

By an etiquette established in other States, New Hanover County is permitted to select the Presiding Lady for the State, who will have the general direction of the whole work, and will with the Presiding Lady in each County hold such correspondence from time to time as may be necessary. It is intended that the names, residences and sums given by each subscribe shall be enrolled in a book to be disposited among the archives of the State.

It is hoped that heartfelt aid will be given to this good cause, and that all exertions to effect its object will be made in accordance with the character of our women; earnestly and zealously; but without any desire for publicity or notoriety.

A Matron of North Carolina.

Wilmington, July 21st, 1854.

Papers in North Carolina friendly to this cause are requested to copy the above.

Washington in an English Regiment. The Liverpool Times of a late date, gives a long account of the 28th regiment of the English service. It is one of those recently embarked for the present seat of war, and although from time to time, its ranks have been many times thinned and replenished again, its ancient histories are preserved and held in remembrance by the new recruits. During the revolution, and previous to the breaking out of the war between the colonies and the mother country, the 'twenty-eighth' was stationed in America, and Wahsington, then a young man, held rank in it. It was at the seige of Quebec, when Wolfe fell and performed sterling service at Waterloo, and afterwards was engaged in India. In its ranks were many Masons, and from the account which we take from the Times, it would seem that a Lodge must have been held 'in due form' by its veterans. The incidents related in the following sketch, are of the most pleasing character, and afford another to the very many evidences that 'the brethern are never forgotten by each other:

"Before the breaking out of the war which ended in the formation of the United States Republic, the 28th was stationed in America, and George Washington, then a young man, held some command in it. There was established a free-mason's lodge in the regiment, of of which the President in embryo was a member. Washington's connection with the regiment, from the course of events, became dissolved, and during a subsequent engagement he found himself opposed to the very troops with whom he had formerly served. The English were defeated, and the chest which contained the masonic emblems fell into the hands of the Americans. When it was examined, Washington found that it contained, among other things, the Bible upon which he had sworn his masonic oaths. The chest, with its contents, was honorably and promptly returned to the 28th, with all due military honors; an act of delicacy and courtesy which the men of the 28th, and the masons particularly warmly appreciated. Again the English were worsted, and the chest captured, and again was it returned in a similar way. The Bible in question is still in possession of the regiment, and is held in great reverence by the brethren of the craft; the page upon which Washington was sworn being distinguished by a silken mark. Our friend (a mason) to whom we are indebted for the above, saw the Bible lately in Manchester, where it was produced at a meeting of the Lodge of Virtue, which some officers of the 28th attended."

Division of Labour. A proposal was made, by a fastidious fop, to a county gentleman of the Squire Western School, who supped his soup with a noise familiar to those who have blown soap-bubbles, "Sir," said he, "if you will take the soup, I shall be happy to make the noise for you."

A gentle hint. "Why don't you get married?" said a young lady, the other day, to a bachelor friend, "I have been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me." was the reply. "I guess you haven't been up our way," was the insinuating rejoinder.

The muddiest water can be rendered clear and pure as crystal, by mixing with it a small particle of pounded alum.

SYNOPSIS OF HUNTER'S BILL.

The first section provides that the minimum price of the public lands of the United States shall be reduced after the 1st of July, 1855, and sold according to the following scale: For lands which shall have been offered at public sale and remain unsold five years, one dollar per acre; for lands which shall have been offered at public sale and remain unsold ten years, seventy-five cents an acre; for lands which shall have been offered at public sale and remain unsold fifteen years, fifty cents an acre; for lands which have been offered at public sale and remain unsold twenty years, twenty-five cents an acre; and for lands which shall have been offer d at public sale and remain unsold thirty years, twelve and a half cents an acre; provided that the graduating process, from fifty cents to twenty-five cents an acre, shall not take place until the lands in the fifty cent class shall have been exposed to sale for a period of at least two years, at the price of fifty cents per acre, after which the price of the said lands shall be reduced to twenty-five cents per acre.

The second section provides that whenever a State shall desire to acquire a pre-emption right to all the lands, or to all the lands of any certain class and price, within its borders, for other purposes than a railroad or canal, and signifies the same to the President of the United States by an act of its Legislature, they shall be granted on the following terms: That said State may fix the price of said lands above that prescribed in the first section of this act, reserving the excess to itself; provided that the title shall not pass to the purchaser until he has paid the price fixed in the said first section to the United States, and that the lands shall be subject to the same legal subdivisions in the sale and survey as are now provided by law; and provided further, that any State which shall accept the provisions of this act, and shall pre-empt any lands under it, shall take them in full of the five per cent. fund thereafter to become due from the proceeds of said lands. But any State accepting the provisions of this and the preceding section shall take the lands at the price fixed for each particular class, and no lands shall be sold by them for twenty-five cents an acre until they shall have been previously subject to entry through a period of two years at the price of fifty cents per acre, to be paid to the United States.

The third section provides that whenever a State shall charter a railroad or canal to run through the lands of the United States, and such State shall accept the benefit of the provisions hereinafter prescribed by an act to be passed at a general session of its Legislature, upon due notice being given of the fact to the Secretary of the Interior, it shall be his duty to set apart, of the public lands, seven thousand six hundred and eighty acres per mile of railroad or canal, within twelve miles on each side, and as near the route of such railroad or canal as possible, and the same shall be withdrawn from sale or entry by public advertisement of the Secretary of the Interior, except in the manner and form hereinafter prescribed. The price of these lands shall be one dollar per acre for those which have not yet been offered at public sale, or for those which have been subject to private entry less than five years; seventy-five cents for those which have been so subject to entry more than five years and less than ten years; fifty cents for those which have been so subject to entry more than ten years and less than twenty years; and twenty-five cents per acre for those which have been so subject to entry more than twenty years.

The fourth section provides that whenever a State through which such railroad or canal passes, and in which the said lands lie, shall desire to do so, it may select, as pre-empter, all the lands so reserved at the minimum prices designated in the third section of this act; but the State must take up and pay in cash for said land within ten years from the time when set apart by the Secretary of the Interior, or otherwise its right to such of them as remain unsold shall be forfeited. But before the expiration of this period the State may sell the lands thus reserved to individuals or corporations, provided that no title shall vest in the purchaser until he pays to the receiver of the proper land office of the United States, for the use of the United States, the price herein fixed as the price per acre for which the lands shall be sold.

The fifth section provides that, in the event of a difference between the Postmaster General and the railroad company as to the compensation for carrying the mails, the matter shall be settled by mutual agreement between the Postmaster General and the Governor of the State in which such railroad lies.

The sixth section provides that the lands purchased by any State, under the provisions of the third section of this act, shall be applied by said State for the construction of the railroad or canal for which they were reserved; and that no lands shall be included within the operation of this act to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.

The seventh section provides that this act shall in no way apply to town or village property, either in lots or out-lots, nor be so construed as to interfere with any pre-emption claim, or to lands reserved for schools, salines, or reserved sections on railroad grants, or other purposes, under any existing laws of the United States, nor to any of the mineral lands of the United States.

The eighth section provides that any free white person, who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is capable of holding lands under the laws of the State in which the lands lie, or if they lie in a Territory, then any person who is capable of acquiring a pre-emption under the laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one-quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, and no more, which may at the time the application is made be subject to private entry, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands; provided, that lands ceded by any Indian treaty stipulating for the payment to such Indians of the nett proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands shall not be subjected to the operations of this act, except at the graduated prices fixed therefor.

The ninth section provides that the person applying for the benefit of the foregoing eighth section shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those specially mentioned herein, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon making the affidavit as herein required, and filing it with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: provided, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and until the person or persons entitled to the land so entered shall have paid for the same twenty-five cents per acre, or if the lands have been in market more than twenty years, twelve and a half cents per acre; and if, at the expiration of such time, the person making such entry shall prove by two credible witnesses that he or she have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land, and still reside upon the same, then, in such case, he or she shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; and all such persons as are specified *in* the eighth section, and who are now settled upon lands subject to entry by this act, shall be entitled to its benefits, upon the expiration of five years from the date of such settlement. The benefits of this and the preceding section of this act shall be extended to the settlers upon the public lands in California, upon payment of one dollar per acre.

The tenth section provides that the register of the land office shall keep a register of all entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office.

The eleventh section provides that any person who may have filed his or her affidavit of an intention to settle a quarter section of land under the provisions of this act may at any time acquire title thereto by paying the full graduated price for the same. But no person or persons shall be allowed to file a declaration of intention to settle, for the purpose of claiming the benefit of the provisions of this act, in regard to five years actual settlement, after the State shall have purchased, or taken as pre-emptor, the class in which said lands lie.

Singular Calculation. Mr. Burnap, a well-known agricultural writer, says that the fences in the United States cost more than twenty times the specie that is in it.

Dean Swift said, with an ingenuity of sarcasm which has never been surpassed, "I never knew a man in all my life who could not bear the misfortunes of another perfectly like a Christian."

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

Calculations of the value of the Union, and comparisons between its sections, showing the ability of one to take the lead of the other in commercial prosperity and physical resources in the event of a separation, have always been repugnant to our sense of patriotism, and we never see them without pain. Every right-minded citizen who debates the question according to his own estimate of its value will come to the conclusion that there is no possible equivalent that can be offered for its loss. But the Union will have its enemies, as Heaven had its rebel angels, and although we may not have the power to expel them, yet there is, and let us hope always will be, a sound conservative constitutional spirit in our country, sufficiently powerful to mock and defy their nefarious efforts. At present they are madly bent on raising a storm at the North, which, they seem to flatter themselves with the hope, will soon lay prostrate the fair fabric of the Union. The Abolition papers are busily employed in augmenting the breeze by the daily addition of every element of discord and irritation, and when not so employed they "calculate the value of the Union," underrating it of course, while they portray in frightful colors, the calamities which its dissolution would inflict on the South. Some time ago the New York Tribune, one of the leading journals of that denomination, undertook to show in a series of articles the poverty of the slave States, their decline, their dependence on the North, &c. We do not remember whether their arguments were deemed so far worthy of examination as to have drawn forth a reply to them from any writer in this country; but a writer in the June number of Blackwood takes up the subject and very effectually refutes the arguments and statements of the Tribune. The article in Blackwood is too long for our space, but we subjoin the following synopsis of it, for which we are indebted to the New Orleans Delta:

The writer in Blackwood shows that from 1821 to 1852 there has been an increase of 3,000,000 bales in the growth of cotton, which has multiplied itself during that period seven fold. In 1849-'50 the census value of this product was $112,000,000; that its cultivation and preparation for market employs 800,000 agricultural laborers, 85 per cent. of whom are slaves, and the residue 120,000 white citizens; that upwards of 120,000 tons of steam shipping, and at least 7,000 persons are engaged in transportation from the interior to the Southern ports; and that, after remunerating merchants, factors, underwriters, and a host of other persons, it furnishes profitable freight for 1,100,000 tons of American shipping, and 55,000 seamen in the Gulf and Atlantic coasting trade, and for 800,000 tons, and 40,000 seamen for its transport to Europe and elsewhere.

Of this tonnage it would not be extravagant to estimate that one million is owned at the North, of the 55,000 seamen in the coasting trade, that 50,000 belongs to the same section of the Union, that at least one-half, or 400,000 tons and 20,000 seamen employed in the foreign transport trade are also from the North.

Commercially, therefore, the North is dependent on the single Southern product of cotton for the employment of

70,000 seamen,
1,400,000 of its tonnage.

This is more than one-third of the whole tonnage of the United States, which, by the report issued from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted, in 1852, to 4,138,440 47, and one quarter of the seamen employed in this shipping.

Exclude New England vessels from Southern ports, or extinguish the product of cotton, and here we have as the first result the destruction of one-third of the Northern commerce. Let us bring the matter home to the New York Tribune. Suppose there was a sudden diminution to-morrow of the tonnage of New York city of one-third, what effect would it have upon the advertising receipts of this very journal, which, at the very moment it is calumniating and conspiring against the South, actually draws the greater part of its profits from the capital which is sustained by Southern industry.

So much for the commercial dependence of the North on the South in regard to one single product.

Now, let us see the extent of the dependence of the North on this product, in respect to manufactures:

Number of cotton manufactories in the United States,	1,094
Amount of capital invested,	$74,501,001
Bales of cotton used,	641,240
Value of raw material,	$34,830,056
Number of hands employed (males 36,159; females, 59,136,)	92,286
Entire wages per month (males, 653,778 dollars; females, 703,414 dollars,)	$1,357,192
Value of entire products,	$61,869,184

Here we have the number of 92,285 persons, males and females who obtain a comfortable subsistence at the North, by the manufacture of cotton. Besides these, there are the families of these laborers. It is from this source that thousands derive a sum sufficient to establish them on farms. At least half the farms in the Free States of the West are purchased with the proceeds of this industry.

Here we present but two views of this dependence of the North on the South. We take no account of the vast quantity of other articles of manufacture and products of mechanical skill and labor, which are supported entirely by the cotton planters—but content ourselves by presenting these facts and propounding to writers like those of the New York Tribune the query, what would become of the Northern States of this Union, if, for one year, the cotton of the South was cut off, their ships excluded from our ports, and their manufactories that are now fed by this product closed. Reverse the picture. Suppose the tonnage of the North to the amount of 1,400,000 was extinguished, and all its cotton manufactures stopped, would the South scarcely feel the effects of such deprivation—could it not fall back upon its own resources or those of other nations, and demonstrate the invincible dependence of cotton. *Norfolk Her.*

"Married Yesterday." Every day in the journal that with the first gleam of the sun is flung within our portals, we read this little sentence "Married yesterday, So and So." Every day there is a wedding feast in some of the mansions of earth; a clasping of hands and union of hearts in the dim aisles of some holy temple; a pledging of eternal love and constancy during all the hours that are yet to come down, like spring flowers, upon Life's pathway. Each day some new marriage crown is put on, and she that wears it, leaning upon him whose love is the brightest jewel set amidst its leaves, steals away from the "dear old home," and nestles tremblingly in the fairy set where Love's hand has trained the honeysuckles, over the latticed porch, and placed Æolian lyres in all the casements.

"Married Yesterday." There are pearls and gold shining amid the flowers that fringe Love's pathway, and stars gleaming like great chandeliers in the firmament of Hope. There are harps tinkling now, whose melody is sweeter than the sound of evening bells, and joys falling like a shower of amethysts upon the hearts that yesterday were wed. Life now is become beautiful; the soul soars upward from the dust, like a dove loosed from its cage; there is melody in every breeze and every place; yea, there are angels in every path, with crownings for those who are pressing onward with song and prayer.

"Married Yesterday." It seems now a long distance to the grave—a long road to the final rest. But soon the shadows will come, and life lose its summer bloom. Then, as the patter of tiny feet is heard about the grandfather's house, and little bairns cluster about his knee, those who were "married yesterday," mayhap will turn back to the records of the Past, weeping silently the while, remembering that their summer is gone, their harvest ended, and that soon, gathering up their sheaves, they must pass beyond the gates of pearl, where there will evermore be but one marriage—that of the Lamb with his chosen people. *New York Mercury.*

To Destroy Vermin in Houses. Take up your carpets—down your curtains. In a pailful of water (cold) mix well one pound of chloride of lime—(having first diluted it into a thin paste in a bowl of water, for facility of mixture.) With a mop, wet and saturate well the floor, skirtings, any other woodwork that will not suffer injury. Then shut the doors and windows close. If there should be a suspicion of other tenants in the bedstead, take that down too. In three or four hours all will have disappeared or perished; but to insure perfect immunity from the plague, it might be well to repeat the lustration a second time—i. e., a day or two after.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor: The party that has arrogantly assumed to itself the honorrble appellation of Whig, claims for its candidate for Governor, Gen. Dockery, a prestige of invincibility—that he has never been beaten in any election before the people. However true it may be that Gen. Dockery has always been elected whenever he has been a candidate, yet it is quite certain that he went into the Convention of 1835 with a smaller number of votes than his colleague, Col. Harrington. It is admitted that the vote between them was a close one, but is undeniable that Gen. Dockery came in only second. The vote on that occasion between Col. Harrington and Gen. Dokery was probably closer than it would otherwise have been owing to the following circumstances: The former was a candidate only as he had been nominated by the grand jury at the Court immediately preceding the election, and been requested by respectable gentlemen in different parts of the County to allow his name to be run. He was present at only two public assemblages of the people, and made no stump speech during the convass. Religious prejudices were attempted to be excited against him by some of Gen. Dockery's friends, more especially by the late Isaac Dockery, Esq., brother of the General (who had influence enough to be elected himself to the legislature) on the ground that in the Western Convention that assembled in Raleigh, in November 1823, in which Col. Harrington was a delegate from Anson County, he had proposed to abrogate the 32nd section of the Constitution—the first proposition, it is believed, ever publicly made in North Carolina aiming directly at that object. About the same time the apocryphal book of Maria Monk made its appearance, and not only had its influence in causing the destruction by a mob, of a Convent in Boston, but there is reason to believe that influence was felt in the election before the people in North Carolina, and extended even to the Convention of 1835, and in combination with other influences, required the powerful efforts of Judge Gaston and other distinguished delegates to counteract it there. It may be said that the proposition in the western Convention of 1823 to abrogate the 32d section of the Constitution, was opposed by some of the most distinguished and liberal minded men in the State, and among them by the late Hon. Bartlett Yancey. But it is well known that opposition did not originate in any doubt on their minds as to the propriety of that measure, or any unwillingness on their part to abrogate that section, but in the fact that, as they contended, the delegates to that Convention were sent there for certain specified objects, and that the abrogation of the 32d section was not one of those objects—to take that into consideration would be throwing the door open to every conceivable proposition, and make that an unlimited Convention, that only had limited powers conferred on it by its constituents. The most important object of that Convention was to reform the very unequal representation that prevailed in the legislature at that time (1823). Most other considecations were made to yield to that one, regarded as of paramount importance. But I am drawing a desultory and uninteresting communication to great length. My object in the outset was to show that Gen. Dockery is not invincible—that he came in only second in one of the most important elections ever held in North Carolina—that if Richmond County had been entitled to only one delegate in the Convention of 1835, that delegate would not have been Gen. Alfred Dockery.

RICHMOND.

Richmond County, July, 1854.

Matrimonial Advertising. We find few things more amusing in newspapers than the incongruous admixture of business and sentiment, love and lucre, innocence and impudence, which forms the staple of the "matrimonial" advertisements. We have several of these choice specimens of "modern literature" before us. The first is the advertisement of "a young gentleman twenty-five years of age, doing business in New York, who wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a young lady not over sixteeen years of age. She must be pretty, well developed, of undoubted respectability," &c., &c. Modest young man, isn't he? "Not over sixteen"—nor under ten, we suppose. "Pretty"—of course. The particular of "development" si not specified; he may allude to the bust (that she may not die prematurely of consumption), probaoly *not* to the ankle, and certainly not to the brain—any young lady who has the good fortune to be" well developed" in that region not being very likely to be caught by a matrimonial advertisement. Who the young gentleman may be he does not state, being doubtless too modest to give an inventory of his own charms. We only learn that he is "doing business in New York;" but as several sorts of business are done in that village—some of which are not so reputable as they might be—we can't say that it throws any light on his character or estate. The reason which the young gentleman assigns for "adopting this mode of obtaining a partner," is, that "he does not find a lady possessing the above requisites in his present circle of female acquaintances.' Very likely. Ladies with all the charms of Helen, "not over sixteen," and of "undoubted respectability," are probably sufficiently scarce in such "circles" as our young gentleman would be very likely to visit.

The next advertiser is "thirty years of age," requires all the cardinal virtues and most of the graces, but, quite liberally, fixes the maximum of the lady's age at "twenty-five." As he assures us he is "of good character and prepossessing appearance," we like him a good deal better than the other young gentleman. That he is rather verdant, however, in spite of his "thirty years," is strikingly apparent. Among the requisites of his "partner," he demands that she shall have "good conversational powers!" Think of that, Master Brook!—as if all ladies not born dumb had not sufficient "powers" in that line! Capital! He concludes by saying that "having money enough of his own, he is not particular," &c. Good. His motto clearly is "d—n the expense," and we wish him all the luck he deserves. The next advertisement is that of a marriage broker, who heads his announcement with "marriage made easy." Here now is a valuable man! To make marriage *easy* is a desideratum so very pressing in many families, that Mr. Rondoubt (that's his name) should have as much as he can do from morning till night. Uneasy marriages are, unhappily, so very common that he can have no lack of employment. What a world of bickering, and hair pulling, and divorcing he will prevent. Success to Mr. Rondoubt, say we.

Boston Post.

Water. An excellent thing is water. Next to "the man who in vented sleep," blessed be he who invented water—clear, cold, sparkling, ever-delicious water! How manifold are its uses! Think what a vast deal it has done for navigation!—to say nothing of washing, scrubbing, and hydropathy. Even tea and coffee can't be made without it—and the grog-sellers and grog-drinkers owe it more than they are likely to confess—the former in money saved, the latter in intoxication avoided. Then, what a charming drink it is! (we have tried it, and know.) In spite of the untoward tendency of the Maine law, we shouldn't wonder if it came—some day—into general use as a beverage. To be sure, it is abused—people drink it too cold, and sometimes, too much of it. But that proves nothing against the *use.* Folks abuse rum, and brandy, and wine—and they can abuse water, if they like. As to hydropathy, it is well enough in moderation, especially if one takes the shower-bath as Pat did—"with the precaution of an umbrella;" but even water may be "run into the ground," which is often a sad waste of a good thing. *Ibid.*

The Turpentine Business. The Camden Journal of the 11th inst., says:

"The turpentine business is fast becoming one of immense importance, and destined, we hope, to open upon our country scores of wealth and profitable employment to sources and hundreds of our laborers. Until within a few months we have had no enterprise of the kind in our immediate vicinity, and have only learned recently that a company from North Carolina are successfully engaged, a few miles above Camden, in the producement of this valuable article of trade, which may be gathered in great abundance all around us, and which only needs a little energy to be developed and brought into profitable use. We understand experiments have been made, and that the parties are clearing in the neighborhood of $500 to the hand, which, if true—and we have no right to question it—is, by far, a better business than any other for the investment of capital and labor; better than moving to Florida, or risking the uncertainties of California in search of hidden treasures."

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, July 29, 1854.

The week just ended has been one of much labor in both Houses of Congress. As the day and hour of adjournment approaches, the members are more active and diligent to accomplish the duty "before they go hence"—and like fame by Virgil, their labors increase in interest and importance—"*Crescit eundo.*" The Senate on yesterday discussed the River and Harbour Bill until past four o'clock, and the House passed the bill increasing the pay of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and more that fifty private bills, it being private bill day.

The news received from Central America of the bombardment of San Juan, or Greytown, by the U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Hollins, has created some speculations here, and the House has called for the instructions to Capt H. Your readers will recollect that our Minister, Borland, made rather a precipitate departure from this point, being menaced by the civil authorities. The Cyane was sent to demand an apology for their conduct. On their refusal, the place was bombarded and destroyed. Nothing could have been more proper than these prompt measures with these semi-civilized people. The town contained about eighty houses and a population of about five hundred, of which ten or twelve were from the United States, same number of Germans and French, about twenty English, and the balance negroes and natives. This town is on the coast of Nicaragua, about latitude 11—was formerly under the protection of the English, and ruled by the King of Musquito. Recently it has been considered a free town, and under no government but its own lawless renegades. Capt. Jolly, of the British ship Burmuda during the bombardment, sent Capt. Hollin's a note regretting that a British ship of war of the same rate as the Cyane was not present to compel her to retreat. Capt. Hollins in reply regretted that the British had not two just such, as he believed that the United States would get possession of them on the same terms as they got the Cyane. It will be recollected that we took the Cyane in the war of 1812. Doubtless the opposition will try to create some sympathy for these insulting savages, even against the honor of their own nation. But every one who judges with an impartial eye must say that no other course could be pursued consistent with the honor of our flag. Whatever the course of Mr. Borland may have been, he was the representative of our nation, and while such was entitled to protection and respect.

The rumor of the Northern papers as to the purchase by our government of the Russian possessions on our north-west coast is *all gammon.* The British own from the 49 deg. to the 60 deg., and what do we want with those frozen regions of the North Pole? Doubtless the present war in Europe jeopardizes those possessions to Russia. At the last accounts from the Sandwich Islands, a British squadron was on the way thither to take possession of Sitka and blockade the whole coast.

The bill appropriating 140,000 dollars to remove the obstructions of the Cape Fear River has received, as you are aware, the approval of the President. This will be doubtless great relief to some of the wiseacres who had predicted that he would veto it. It was accompanied as was Tyler's sanction of the Electoral law, and Polk's approval of the Oregon bill, by a special message, which places the views of the Executive beyond all question. The title of the act "to improve the Harbor" was the main ground upon which the veto was expected—which title did not express the real object of the act, which was to remove obstructions placed there by the government itself. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Ashe for his ceaseless anxiety about this bill, or to Mr. Dobbin whose whole energies were devoted to its success.

I notice a recent charge on the Secretary of the Navy in a New York paper that he had appointed as Navy Agent at San Francisco a North Carolinian who was very obnoxious to the citizens of California. Nothing is more untrue. Dr. Richard P. Ashe was highly recommended, and had been long a resident of San Francisco—elevated by the people to a most responsible office there. He was appointed some time ago, and possesses the esteem and regard of his neighbors in California—the entire respect of the citizens and confidence of the government. So this idle and silly charge falls to the ground.

In the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Pettit, Senator from Indiana, called the attention of that learned body to a letter signed by Thomas H. Benton to James Howe of La Fayette, Indiana, dated Washington, 17th June last, in which the Senator is called "a great liar and a dirty dog, falsifying public history for a criminal purpose." He then proceeded to one of the most awful excoriations ever heard in the Senate. He said that Benton now appeals to the prejudices of those who had been heard "a thousand times to say that *he was a thief of stolen money in North Carolina, and hid in his cravat;* that under pretence of an honorable duel had *committed a cold* blooded murder—that of Lucas—and that he had *been guilty of all the crimes known to the black catalogue of infamy—that his heart was corrupt, depraved and malicious,* and his brain a barren waste—a moral chaotic wilderness by the just hand of God, laid upon it as a punishment for black and numerous crimes." Although Benton really deserved this, yet it was painful that such a body as the Senate of the United States should have been the audience of such bitter recrimination. We felt like Hamlet—

"To what vile uses may we come at last, Horatio."

That Mr. Petit had ample cause to reply no one doubts, but he might have used the same mode of assailing through the public press.

The Senate have made the Civil and Diplomatic Bill a perfect omnibus, so that when it returned to the House, it had to be reprinted, that members may know for what they vote. Gen. Houston declared that the bill was large enough before, but the Senate has added five millions more. On motion of your Senator, Badger, the household of the President is to have a Private Secretary, at a salary of $2,500; a clerk, at a salary of $1,000; a steward, at a salary of $1,000; two messengers, one at nine and the other at seven hundred dollars. Doubtless the vigilance of the House will give these amendments a quietus, for it is well understood and known that it is no desire of the President that such expenses should be incurred.

In the House, the bill of Senator Hunter "to graduate the sales of the public lands, and other purposes," which he substituted for the Homestead Bill, is still in doubt. That something should be done with the public lands all admit, but what can or ought to be done is the question. The Homestead Bill, as it passed the House, was most obnoxious to many, and if it had passed the Senate *would have received the veto.* The bill of Mr. Hunter may not be the best that can be framed, but it is the best we can get; and where such State rights men as Hunter, Mason, Butler lead, it may be safe to follow. The impression is that the bill will pass the House and become a law, but it is rumored that your delection with one or two exceptions will not support it.

The committee of investigation of the charges of Benjamin E. Green against Mr. Bayly, of Va., have summoned Mr. Green before them, and he states that he knows nothing of his own knowledge, as to the alleged corruption of Mr. Bayly, but Henry A. Wise, of Va., had informed him of matters upon which he had based his allegation. Mr. Wise has been summoned. The whole matter is looked upon as the mere coinage of the brain of malice and disappointment.

The labors of the committee to investigate into the alterations of the records of the House have had leave to set during the sessions of the House. There exists a most savage like thirst for the reputation of the Clerk, Col. Forney. The universal opinion prevails that all his acts in the matter arose from a spirit of accommodation, and in perfect purity of motive.

On yesterday a motion was made by Mr. Elliott, of Mass., to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, objected to the introduction of the bill, and Mr. E. moved for the suspension of the rules, and called for the yeas and nays. The rules were not suspended—yeas 45, nays 120. I am sorry that even 45 were found ready and willing to dissolve the Union. Every Northern Whig voted to suspend—every Northern Democrat voted against suspending, or admitting the bill. Will the South see at last who are the true friends of the Union?

The Star of last evening announced that the President had tendered to one of your countrymen the important position of Minister Resident to Nicaragua, and the report is believed. This doubtless will gratify your readers, that a State so devoted to true principles should be a recipient occasionally of some favors.

The weather here has been most trying to the health, and yet this city has been very healthy. The extreme draught has caused every vestige of grass to wither, and the corn crops are almost destroyed.

Congress adjourns on the next week, and with the adjournment ends our correspondence, pleasant to me, if not interesting to your readers and yourself. Of one great point your correspondent has never lost sight of—the truth and justice to all. In my next and last I shall give you a synopsis of the acts of Congress, the closing scene of the session, and the impression left on the National Legislature by each member of your delegation; each and all whom may Alla take into his holy keeping, is the wish of

I. D.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates.

Navy Department, July 1, 1854.

Propositions will be received at this department until the first day of August next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing it on board of five auxiliary screw steam frigates, to be at least 255 feet in length, and of 3,000 tons measurement, one of which is building at each of the United States navy yards at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and two at Norfolk.

Each offer must be for a specific sum, and include all patent fees for any arrangement that may be proposed, and must state the period within which the work can be completed.

The boilers are to be of iron, with telescope chimneys; the propeller, with the connexions for hoisting up, of composition. The fresh water condensers, machinery for hoisting, ventilating, pumps, &c., with appurtenances of all kinds must be those most approved for marine engines. The tools and duplicate-pieces necessary for an efficient cruising ship-of-war, a list of which must accompany the proposal and also the coal bunkers, must be imcluded.

All the wood and carpenter work necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the engines, boilers, propellers, &c., will be at the expense of the Navy Department, and it will furnish the usual facilities and labor for hoisting the machinery on board.

For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery with fuel for ten day's consumption, at average speed, at a load draft of water of 23 feet including the keel, a length not to exceed 60 feet can be allowed in the body of the ship, including the entire space under the berth-deck. The greatest breadth of this space under the beam will be 47 feet, and the height from the timbers to the bottom of the beam 17 feet; the area of the section being 662 square feet.

The weight of all the steam machinery, water in the boilers and coal within the space given, and including the propeller and shaft, with appendages of all kinds and spare pieces, has been estimated at 735 tons of 2,240 pounds, of which 350 tons is for coal.

The distance between the main stern-post and the rudder-post may be six feet, if that length is necessary for the propeller in a fore-and-aft direction, and the depth from the load water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 21 feet. The length from the mainmast to the stern-post will be about 112 feet. The area of the greatest immersed transversed section to the deep load line will be 865 square feet.

As auxiliary steam frigates the spare and rigging will be those of a frigate of the first class, of 1,800 tons measurement.

The particular arrangement of the machinery will be left with those whose propositions may be accepted as combining the greatest number of advantages; the desire of the department being to obtain the greatest speed and power with the most economical consumption of fuel which the space available for that purpose will admit.

The terms of payment will be as follows: when one-third of the work provided for by the contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the department, there shall be a payment of one-fifth of the whole amount of the contract; when two-thirds of the work shall, in like manner, be completed, there shall be a further payment of one-fifth; when the ship shall have made a trial trip, satisfactory to the department, of not less than one week at sea, there shall be a further payment of one fifth; and when the ship shall have been in the possession of the department, and performed satisfactorily for six months, the remaining sum shall be paid; the repairs necessary during this period, from defective workmanship and material, being at the expense of the contractor.

Each proposal must specify the ship for which the offer is made, and must be accompanied by full and complete specifications and drawings, which, if desired, will be returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. It must also be stated at what establishment the work is to be done.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee that the contract, when awarded, will be faithfully performed, and that the successful bidders will be required to enter into security for that purpose in the sum of three-fourths the amount of the contract.

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

July 1, 1854. 68—tds.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates.

Navy Department, July 19, 1854.

In consequence of various applications from different parts of the United States, desiring an extension of time to enable manufacturers of machinery to prepare plans and proposals to be submitted in accordance with the terms of the advertisement of this department of July 1, 1854, the time specified in that advertisement for the reception of proposals, &c., is extended until the 1st of September next.

J. C. DOBBIN.

July 20, 1854. 72—w&sw.tlst Sept.

FOR SALE!

That Valuable Property in the City of Raleigh Known as "Guion's Hotel!"

By virtue of sundry deeds of trust, made by E. P. Guion, we, the Trustees, will sell at public sale, on Wednesday, the 20th of September next, on the premises, this well known and valuable property, together with the Furniture, consisting of every thing necessary to carry the business immediately on without trouble. This property is so well known that a full description is not thought necessary. Any person desirous to purchase will no doubt examine the property themselves. The Hotel is most desirably and pleasantly situated on the North-side of the Capitol Square and near the Raleigh and Gaston Depot. The beautiful Capitol Square parts it from the business part of the City, giving all the advantage of the City as well as the quiet of a private residence—besides it is free from the dust and heat of the business Street.

The Hotel contains forty

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AISEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

The Election To-Morrow.

The people of this State will vote to-morrow for Governor, members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs. The public mind is already made up, and nothing we might say now could affect it.

We have endeavored to do our duty in this canvass fearlessly, honestly, and with a desire to advance the best interests of North Carolina. We shall not complain of the verdict the people may render. We feel sure that Mr. Bragg will be elected, and that the Democrats will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Some of our opponents appear to be confident of a different result; a few more hours will decide between us.

The thanks of all the Democrats in the State are eminently due to Mr. Bragg for the ability he has displayed in the canvass, and for the sacrifices he has made in prosecuting it. The confidence of his fellow-citizens, a consciousness of duty performed, and the honor which the office will bring along with it must constitute his reward. This, it is true, is a reward alike lasting and brilliant; but under any other view of the matter, he will not gain by his triumph. The salary of Governor, as all admit, is insufficient, and besides, he must incur no inconsiderable pecuniary loss by relinquishing his profession; yet these considerations ought to endear him still more, as we have no doubt they will, to the great party whose banner, at sunset to-morrow, will float in triumph from the seashore to the mountains.

If any Democrat should see this brief article before voting, let it serve as an appeal to him to exert himself for the cause. POLL EVERY VOTE. If voters appear to be indifferent, *go to them and urge them to attend;* if they cannot walk, *provide conveyances for them, and see that they are on the ground and vote.* A few votes in certain localities may save a Democratic member of the Assembly; and every vote thus obtained for Governor, will contribute to swell the aggregate and add to the splendor and fullness of our victory.

☞ We have been a participant in, and an attentive observer of, political campaigns in this State for the last eleven years, and we have witnessed no campaign during that period in which the Federal press was more reckless, or evinced more palpable signs of desperation. Misrepresentation and falsehood have been the stock in trade of such papers as the Register, Star, Observer, Asheville Spectator, Hillsborough Recorder, and Edenton Whig. The main point with these journals appears to have been to suppress the truth on all occasions, and to get abroad as many falsehoods against Mr. Bragg as possible. They have made appeals for Gen. Dockery and against Mr. Bragg, which, for littleness and puerility, would have been injurious to the reputation of a respectable schoolboy; they have relied upon the prejudices, the credulity of the people, and the vote of to-morrow will show how egregiously they have been mistaken. The people of North Carolina *are* capable of self-government, and in the course of a few hours from the issue of this paper they will teach these tricksters and demagogues a lesson which they will not soon forget. Let the voice of the people be heard, and let demagogues and calumniators of better men than themselves cower and quail before it!

☞ We publish to-day a synopsis of Mr. Hunter's bill, known as the graduation bill, which recently passed the Senate. This bill has yet to pass the House, and as Congress will adjourn to-morrow, its fate is doubtful.

We realize, with others, the difficulties that surround the public land question, and we know how impossible it is to mature any measure which will command the approval of all sections of the country. We have examined this measure with every disposition to bring our mind to an approval of it, seeing the intrinsic difficulties that surround it, as we have stated, and the commanding array of Democratic names by which it was endorsed in the Senate; yet we cannot approve it. We do not deem it important to give our reasons at this time why we cannot approve it, but we may do so hereafter.

The Democratic press of the South is divided on the subject—the Richmond Enquirer and the Charleston Mercury being for, and the Richmond Examiner, South Side Democrat, and Norfolk Argus against it. We confess to some surprise at the course of our friend of the Enquirer in relation to this question.

We shall publish in our next the views of some of these papers, so that our readers may see for themselves what is said for and against it.

Bragg and Victory!

We give in another column extracts from letters received lately, and we might present many more extracts if we deemed it necessary. Those we have given will suffice to show the enthusiastic spirit pervading the Democracy of the State. They point with certainty to the glorious victory which, with the setting of to-morrow's sun, will crown the Democratic banner.

We invite attention particularly to the letter from Buncombe. It is from a gentleman well posted up and of unquestionable veracity.

☞ The weather, at the time of this present writing, is hot. Now and then we have a cool breeze, which is an agreeable relief. We advise every body to keep cool to-morrow. Vote for BRAGG and the Democrats, being assured that the cause will successfully *weather* the little Whig storm that has been raised.

☞ We learn that the prospects of a fine corn crop is excellent. The prices of breadstuffs have already declined somewhat, but our farming friends may rely upon it that they will be well paid for their labor.

Another Falsehood Exposed.

The Raleigh Star states that Mr. Bragg has taken ground, in his speech in the West, in favor of "the right of a State to secede from the Union when she chooses." Now, we undertake to say there is not a man in North Carolina who holds such a doctrine; and the allegation that Mr. Bragg holds it, carries the lie upon its front.

Mr. Bragg no doubt believes, as Mr. Webster declared, that if the Constitution should be palpably broken by the dominant majority, the States in the minority would be thereby released, and would be free to establish a new Confederacy or not, as they might choose; but no one believes that a State has the right, under other circumstances than those referred to, or unless the danger that menaces is otherwise unavoidable and fraught with ruin, to secede and erect new forms for future government. What would the Editor of the Star do if Congress should repeal the fugitive-slave law, abolish the internal slave-trade, and refuse admission to a slaveholding State? Why, he would still submit and beg, and we believe Gen. Dockery, the Register, and many other Federalists would do the same. That is our opinion, formed upon a knowledge of their past conduct.

The article of the Star containing this charge against Mr. Bragg is headed as follows: "Showing the cloven foot!—changing his grounds as he goes West!—Mr. Bragg advocating Secession!!" We brand this article as false from beginning to end. It was intended to deceive; but then it is just what might have been expected from an Editor who published a letter purporting to be from the Editor of this paper, which he never wrote, and who, when he was exposed, resorted to mean abuse and slang, instead of apologizing and begging pardon for his conduct, as he should have done.

Mr. Bragg is a State Right's Republican. The Editor of the Star is not—Gen. Dockery is not. The Freesoil Whigs of the North would assail Mr. Bragg just as the Star is assailing him, if they were taking an active personal part in this contest; and their shouts of joy over the election of Gen. Dockery, if such an event should unfortunately occur, would be as loud and as long as those of the Editor of that paper.

Congress.

We invite attention to the letter of our Washington correspondent, in another column.

On Friday last, Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, moved in the House to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave act.—The motion was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ball, Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Corwin, Crocker, Thos. Davis, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Thos. D. Elliot, Everhart, Giddings, Goodrich, Aaron, Harlan, Howe, Daniel T. Jones, Knox, Matteson, Mayall, Morgan, Norten, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Gerrit Smith, Andrew Stuart, Thurston, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, and Tappan Wentworth—45.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aiken, Jas. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Barry, Benton, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Crooks, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cook, Cox, Craige, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Drum, Dunbar, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmondson, Jno. M. Elliott, Ellison, English, Farley, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Harrison, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, George W. Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lindley, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Macy, Maurice, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Peckham, Phelps, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Riddle, Robbins, Rogers, Buffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, David Stuart, Jonn J. Taylor; John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Wheeler, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, Henerick B. Wright and Zollicoffer—120.

Forty-five members of the House, nearly all Whigs from the Free States, in favor of dissolving the Union!

IS THE WAR AT AN END? The Czar is reported to have uttered the following language:

"What is henceforth to be relied upon?" he is said to have remarked. "If the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia fail in their most honorable and dearest sentiments, Austria employs against me all the resources of her traditional skill, she misleads Prussia, I know, but what ingratitude! The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have therefore forgotten all they owe me. But for me and my armies both, one and the other, would have ceased to reign. I alone saved them; but do they think that all is over, and that they are in safety? If I only thought of vengeance, I should allow their enemies to have their way, and the thing would be soon over; they would pay dear for the injury they seek to do me. The Emperor of Austria announces to me a declaration of war; I will not commence it, but will wait for it; but let him be certain that if I feel inclined to remain in the Principalities, no one shall make me leave them. *War, real war, war on a grand scale has not yet commenced; it will soon commence, if I am driven to it; an army of five hundred thousand men* will be in march, and then we shall see."

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES. The San Francisco Evening Journal gives the following important rumor:

A private communication from a resident of the Sandwich Islands conveys the assurance, that the rough draft of a project, for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the American Union, has been sanctioned by King Kamehameha and his advisers, and will go forward to Washington by the next mail steamer. Our informant did not consider himself at liberty to disclose any particulars relating to the matter, but entertains no question of the substantial correctness of the main fact communicated. The inception of this project is due to the opening of Japan ports to American commerce, and the changed relation of Russia, France, and England in the Pacific. In view of the former event, the Sandwich Islands are a most deeirable and valuable territory, for either of the ruling powers in the Pacific, and their acquisition by ihe American Union is invested with a degree of importonce not previously recognized.

Resignation of Judge Settle.

We learn that Gov. Reid has notified the Council of State to meet in this City on Thursday the 17th of this month, to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Settle.

Judge Settle was called to the Bench in 1852. His service has been long, laborious and most useful. He has shown himself a learned and upright Judge; and will carry with him into his retirement the sincere wishes of all that the evening of his days may be as calm and happy as his morning and noonday have been fruitful of pure intentions and honorable and worthy deeds.

☞ In New Orleans large numbers of citizens are acting upon a recent discovery by a celebrated French physician, (Dr. Burq,) whereby cholera, it is said, is prevented by wearing a band of sheet copper, three inches wide and six inches long, around the neck, or on the arm as bracelets. Dr. Burq has, by investigation, discovered the fact that all workers in copper, are always free from cholera.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

Correspondence of the North-Carolina Standard.

JACKSON, Northampton, July 25.

MR. HOLDEN: Send me a large quantity of Bragg tickets by next Mail, as I wish to have them well distributed on the day of election. Mr. Bragg will get a large majority in this County. I never knew the Democrats so enthusiastic as they are now. The Whigs are making a desperate and dying effort. We will send you from old Northampton a Senator, two Commoners, and *a Governor*. C.

GERMANTON, Stokes, July 26.

MR. HOLDEN: Democracy is wide awake here, and and we expect to drive the Feds from their last stronghold—distribution. The last great struggle by the Whig party is at hand. Did I say Whig party? It has fallen asunder, and is now a faction, from which is springing the Know-Nothings and all sorts of isms. Listen for our thunder on the 3d of next month. J.

LILESVILLE, Anson, July 24.

MR. EDITOR: I see in your paper you speak of the large vote Mr. Bragg is going to get in some Counties, but you have left Anson out. The Democrats of Anson will do their duty. I can say, from a thorough knowledge of the County, that Mr. Bragg's vote will exceed any Democratic vote ever given in Anson. Respectfully,
ANSON.

EDENTON, Chowan, July 26.

MR. HOLDEN: Perhaps it would gratify you to know something of "the signs of the times" in reference to the approaching election; the undersigned takes it upon himself, therefore, to contribute to the general stock such information as he is in possession of in regard to Chowan County.

As to the prospects of the two candidates for Governor, it is beyond a doubt that Bragg will carry the County by a handsome majority; it may be small *independently*, but it will be large *relatively* considered, when we recollect the County has not for many years given a Democratic majority in a guburnatorial election. The town of Edenton has become quite famous in this canvass by reason of the certificates which have emanated from it, and the disputes which have grown out of them. Of the merits of the certificates your correspondent will say nothing; he will not say he *knows* either to be the only true one. But fairness impels him to correct the statement (closely connected with this matter) made in some of the Whig papers, "that Mr. Bragg's claims are advocated in the Albemarle country on the ground of his hostility to Internal Improvements." What may be the case in other Counties the writer is unable to say, but in reference to Chowan, in charity, we must say, it is a *mistake*. The writer is well acquainted with all the prominent Democrats of the County, including their present able candidate for the Commons, and he has yet to see the first one who does not consider Mr. Bragg in favor of Internal Improvements, so far and to the full extent, that the means and resources of the State will prudently and wisely allow. This reasonable and fair position recommends him to the citizens of this County, and not, as alleged, any representation, that he is opposed to Internal Improvements.

The contest between the parties in relation to the election of a representative in the Commons of the next Legislature is waxing very warm and exciting. The Democrats, headed by their efficient leader, J. C. Badham, Esq., and the Conventionists led on by Col. R. T. Paine, are each making tremendous exertions to secure political triumph for their principles. Though the struggle will be hard, I think the indications very convincing that the Whigs will sustain a *Paine*-ful defeat, and the Democrats achieve a *Bragg*-worthy victory. A better spirit never animated the Democracy, and you may expect a vote that would otherwise surprise you. CHOWAN.

RICHMOND Co., July 26.

MR. HOLDEN: You will oblige the Democrats of Richmond by sending some Bragg tickets. They will be found, on the 3d of August, sustaining their gallant standard-bearer, Bragg. Gen. Dockery, I believe, will not get a single Democratic vote in Richmond. We cannot do much in this County, for our vote is small, but we will do all we can to assist in making up the six thousand Bragg majority. L.

ASHEVILLE, July 22.

DEAR SIR: Messrs. Bragg and Dockery spoke here to-day to a very large crowd—the largest, in fact, that I have seen here in a great while. The Democracy, with many Southern Rights Republicans, are well satisfied with the day's work. Bragg is a whole team, and fully sustained the great reputation which had preceded him. I wonder how such a man has been so long overlooked. I regard him as one of the best speakers I ever listened to. But what shall I say of Dockery? His Whig friends, many of them to my personal knowledge, regard him as the weakest man ever put forth for Governor of North Carolina. Bragg demolished every position he took without an effort. Dockery boasted that he was brought up at the plough handles, and was an uncultivated man, which was apparent enough.

My opinion is that Bragg will get a larger vote in this entire section of country, than was ever cast for any Democrat. So look out for real Bragg "grape."

Judging from the signs, Coleman will beat Woodfin for the Senate; and Reynolds, Clingman Southern Rights Republican, will beat Vauce, Fed. in Buncombe. A.

☞ The very heavy rain here on Friday last did serious injury to the Central Railroad and to the Branch Road of the Gaston Railroad. The embankment of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, near where it joins the Central Road, gave way under the unusual pressure of water; and the embankment of the Central Road, nearly opposite, also gave way, and a part of the centre of the track fell in. The embankment of the Central Road, just below the Depot, also yielded to a considerable extent to the flood. There were culverts at each of these points, but it is apparent they were not large enough to let off the water. This, added to the nature of soil, has occasioned these losses. It will require considerable labor to repair them.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Africa has arrived at Halifax with later dates from Europe.

COMMERCIAL.—Flour declined during the week up to the time of the sailing of the steamer 2s.; Wheat 3s. 5d.; Corn was active at lower rates. Baltimore Flour was quoted at 81½ a 35s.; Corn 36s. Cotton was dull all the week, and declined an ¼th to 1-16th. Consols closed at 9½ to 9⅝.

THE WAR.—There has been more fighting between the Russians and Turks on the Danube. Other affairs remain unchanged.

There was nothing new regarding Prussia.

The Austrian negotiations caused much uneasiness in England.

The Russians continued to hold the Principalities. The Austrians were holding back.

More fighting had taken place on the Danube. Omar Pasha routed the Russians from the Danubian Islands and the city of Giurgero, and was marching on to risk a pitched battle, with the Anglo-French for their reserve. Gortschakoff was making forced marches to dispossess them of Giurgero.

The Black Sea fleet have gone to Sebastopol.

Commodore Napier's fleet was suffering from cholera.

SPAIN. The Spanish insurgents still maintain themselves. They were 5,000 strong and were marching towards Andalusia.

The cholera was committing great ravages at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

Six hundred wagon loads of wounded Russians have reached Bucharest.

NEW YORK, July 28. There have been four deaths by cholera at the Franklin and one at the Mott-Street Hospital since yesterday. Twenty-four cases are remaining, and four discharged.

Despatches from Buffalo and Albany state that the cholera continues to rage in both places.

A gentleman asked a little boy in London, "what occupation does your father pursve for a living?" He replied with great simplicity—"he is a dreadful accident maker for the newspapers!"

VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We give below the official vote of the State for Reid and Kerr and Pierce and Scott; and shall add the vote for Bragg and Dockery as it is received. In making calculations of the gains and losses we shall compare with the vote at the last election—that of Pierce and Scott.

The Counties of Alamance, Catawba, Forsythe, Gaston, Jackson, Madison, McDowell, Union, Watauga, and Yadkin, which heretofore voted with the Counties from which they were respectively formed, will vote now and for the future separately.

	1852.		1853.		1854.			
	Reid.	Kerr.	Pierce.	Scott.	Bragg.	Dockery.	D. Gain.	D. Loss.
Alamance,					000	000	00	00
Alexander,	220	361	98	319	000	000	00	00
Anson,	513	1088	369	992	000	000	00	00
Ashe,	916	551	396	558	000	000		00
Burke,	489	1216	389	761	000	000		
Buncombe,	684	946	876	557	000	000		
Bladen,	631	358	582	371	000	000		
Bertie,	420	527	444	498	000	000		00
Beaufort,	554	847	574	910	000	000		00
Brunswick,	271	343	301	352	000	000	00	
Cabarrus,	441	714	371	642	000	000	00	
Catawba,					000	000		
Craven,	698	597	694	588	000	000		
Cumberland,	1388	788	1488	811	000	000		
Chowan,	228	249	219	225	000	000		
Columbus,	443	198	357	178	000	000		00
Camden,	122	488	107	503	000	000		00
Carteret,	392	411	388	414	000	000		
Cherokee,	551	540	290	534	000	000		
Caswell,	1013	270	931	226	000	000		
Chatham,	980	995	725	1008	000	000		
Caldwell,	196	600	146	493	000	000	00	
Currituck,	603	178	490	134	000	000	00	
Cleaveland,	870	805	494	211	000	000		00
Davidson,	746	951	497	1019	000	000		00
Davie,	345	490	259	414	000	000		
Duplin,	1072	190	930	186	000	000		
Edgecombe,	1425	104	1454	89	000	000		
Forsythe,					000	000		
Franklin,	721	341	704	363	000	000		
Gaston,					000	000		
Granville,	1063	1005	945	991	000	000		00
Guilford,	480	1524	845	1552	000	000		00
Greene,	361	347	326	325	000	000		
Gates,	406	363	368	368	000	000		
Haywood,	551	368	302	314	000	000		
Halifax,	541	551	424	497	000	000		
Hertford,	246	360	236	290	000	000		
Hyde,	408	368	227	335	000	000		
Henderson,	340	762	210	493	000	000	00	00
Iredell,	393	1035	280	909	000	000	00	00
Jackson,					000	000		
Jones,	240	214	201	191	000	000		
Johnston,	883	733	870	708	000	000		
Lenoir,	459	267	397	282	000	000		
Lincoln,	1934	680	1418	621	000	000		
Madison,	168	278			000	000		
Martin,	676	260	567	289	000	000		00
McDowell,					000	000		00
Moore,	646	615	484	546	000	000		
Montgomery,	209	706	182	620	000	000		
Macon,	432	451	240	309	000	000		
Mecklenburg,	1421	721	1115	680	000	000		
Nash,	1030	84	1030	88	000	000		
New Hanover,	1342	350	1400	383	000	000		
Northampton,	586	504	530	455	000	000		00
Onslow,	696	167	597	175	000	000		00
Orange,	1796	1528	1307	1441	000	000	00	
Pasquotank,	247	458	316	539	000	000	00	
Perquimans,	312	347	270	324	000	000		
Pitt,	649	636	602	679	000	000		
Person,	550	341	471	263	000	000		
Robeson,	760	693	732	660	000	000		
Rockingham,	1072	856	823	842	000	000		00
Rowan,	712	776	672	836	000	000		00
Rutherford,	506	1106	301	761	000	000		
Randolph,	439	1279	277	1036	000	000		
Richmond,	194	624	146	678	000	000		
Sampson,	905	509	867	604	000	000		
Surry,	1376	1206	937	1046	000	000		
Stokes,	1481	1132	1237	1081	000	000		
Stanly,	80	896	58	714	000	000		00
Tyrrell,	114	282	87	286	000	000		00
Union,					000	000		
Wake,	1561	1102	1357	1032	000	000		
Warren,	697	162	691	167	000	000		
Washington,	297	247	210	302	000	000		
Watauga,					000	000		
Wayne,	1196	288	1067	286	000	000		
Wilkes,	393	1345	242	1073	000	000	00	00
Yadkin,					000	000	00	00
Yancy,	694	336	357	236	000	000	00	00
	48,484	42,993	39,744	39,058	000000	0000		
	42,993		39,058		0000			
	5,491		686		0000			

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Proceedings of Another Public Meeting in Northampton, N. C., in Reference to the Charges of Abolitionism Against W. H. BEEBE.

☞ *Messrs. Editors:* It will be recollected that on the 7th instant, a meeting of the people of Northampton County, was held at Concord Depot, in the aforesaid county, to consider and act upon the course of one W. H. Beebe, in promulgating certain obnoxious or abolition sentiments at the aforesaid place;—"in order that the aforesaid Beebe might see the estimation in which his conduct was held by the public, and be be afforded an opportunity, if he desired it, to meet and confront the witnesses who appeared before the said meeting"—according to previous appointment and agreement, a very large and respectable meeting (more than 150 persons being in attendance) was held at Concord Depot on the 24th instant.

The object of this meeting will more fully appear by the annexed Preamble and Resolutions, which were offered by Capt. J. M. S. Rogers and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The meeting was organized by the election of John T. Branch, Esq., as President, and Thomas J. Garner, Secretary.

On motion of Capt. J. M. S. Rogers, the proceedings of the former meeting upon this subject were read, together with the defence of Mr. Beebe, that the meeting might judge for itself upon the points at issue.

Dr. John W. Foster then addressed the meeting in a forcible and mild manner, in defence of himself and the witnesses who had been assailed by the aforesaid B.

The meeting was also addressed alternately by Dr. Wm. H. Whitehead and Capt. J. M. S. Rogers. Dr. Whitehead referred, in a feeling manner, to the bloody tragedy, in 1832. He stated that those who were near and dear to him were inhumanly butchered in that fatal and mournful event, and warned the meeting that it were far better to anticipate danger, that it might be averted, than to witness, as he had done, the horrors of an unlawful and servile insurrection. He stated that the primary movers in the Southampton insurrection, were abolitionists.

As a means of testing the sense of the meeting, Capt. J. M. S. Rogers then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A portion of the people of the county of Northampton, in consequence of certain reports circulating in their midst, did on the 7th day of the present month, assemble at Concord Depot, to hear such evidence touching the said report, as might be offered; and,

Whereas, Several witnesses appeared before said meeting and gave evidence, both as to some remarks as well as the acts of one W. H. Beebe at the said depot, in the presence of slaves—which remarks and acts of the said Beebe, the said meeting considered improper, seditious and dangerous in their nature, and for the benefit of the public, and in order that the said Beebe might see the estimation in which his conduct was held by the public, and be afforded an opportunity, if he desired it, to meet and confront the witnesses who appeared before the said meeting, the evidence was ordered to be published; and whereas, in consequence of said publication, the said Bebee has made a long and laborer effort to vindicate himself over his own signature in the "South-Side Democrat," in which publication he contents himself by charging some of the witnesses with being unprincipled and prejudiced liars, without adducing proof to sustain the charge; and whereas, we, a part of the citizens of the county of Northampton, have thought it expedient to assemble again at Concord Depot, on this, the 24th day of July, do deem it our duty to adopt and publish the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That our friendship is not withheld from W. H. Beebe on account of his being a Northern man, for we hereby declare our readiness to extend the right hand of fellowship to our Northern brethren who may seek a home amongst us, so long as they respect our rights and protect and uphold our institutions.

Resolved, That we consider the defence of W. H. Beebe, as published in the South-Side Democrat, against the evidence had before the meeting at this place on the 7th instant, insufficient and unsatisfactory, and until supported by better evidence, the said Bebee will stand convicted by us of an unwarrantable disregard of our rights and a gross violation of our laws.

Resolved further, That the time has come, when every man who desires the perpetuation of our institutions, the defence of our just and constitutional rights, the security of our lives and the lives of those whom it is our duty to protect, should be vigilant, firm and determined upon detecting and punishing all intruders, intermedlers and base violators of law who may seek a residence amongst us, and to that end and for that purpose the members of this meeting, each to the other doth hereby promise their earnest co-operation.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions being put to the meeting by the Chairman, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

On motion of Wm. M. Crocker, Esq., the laws of North Carolina, upon the subject, were read.

On motion of Capt. J. M. S. Rogers, it was,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the South-Side Democrat and Raleigh Standard, and that the Petersburg Intelligencer be requested to copy the same.

Capt. Rogers also moved, that a collection be taken up to defray the expenses which have been and may be incurred in publishing the proceedings of the former and present meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN T. BRANCH, President.
THOS. J. GARNER, Secretary.
July 24th, 1854. 1033—1t

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, (Va.,) by the Rev. Dr. Sparrow, Rev. T. Grayson Dashiell, of the diocese of Virginia, to Wilhelmina, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED,

In Lenoir county, on the 23d inst., Mr. Henry H. Hill, aged 25 years.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.
REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
BY WM. C. UPCHURCH.
AUGUST 1, 1854.

FLOUR—$7 @ $7 50.
BACON—10 to 11 cts. per lb.
LARD—12½ cts. per lb.
BUTTER—15 to 20 cts. per lb.
EGGS—15 cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—12½ to 15 cts.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$5 00 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 40 per 100 lbs.
OATS—80 to 90 cts. per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 90 cts. per bushel.
" " White, $1 00 "
FRESH PORK—8c. @ 9cts. per lb.
" BEEF—5 cts. per lb. on foot.
COTTON—8¼ cts. per lb.

NORFOLK MARKET.
REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.
JULY 29, 1854.

FLOUR still comes in very slowly and is much enquired for. We quote S. F. $9¼ @ $9¾; Extra $9¾ @ $10; Family $10½ @ $10¾.

CORN is arriving more freely—sales of white in quantities at 75c.

PEAS are in demand at $1⅛ @ $1¼ for B. E. and Black—other kinds not much enquired for.

NAVAL STORES—Tar sells readily at $3¼ @ $3⅝; Common Rosin $1¼ @ $1⅜; Fine dull without sales; Spirits Turpentine dull; small retail sales at 50c.; quotations from N. Y., 46c.; Soft Turpentine dull at $3.

STAVES—Pipe much enquired for, none in market; W. O. hhd. $44; R. O. hhd. $35 @ $36; last sales heading $53.

BACON—N. C. hog round 5¾; extra hams 12½ @ 12½; Western sides 7¾ @ 8c.; shoulders 6¾ @ 7c.

Nothing to say of Groceries; they remain at nominal prices.

GUANO—Plenty.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
July 29.

TURPENTINE.—In this article we note a decline of 15 cts., on last quotation for virgin, with further sales yesterday of 249 bbls. at $3 10 for virgin and $3 for yellow dip, 280 lbs.; and this morning of 50 bbls. at same figures—at which the market is firm.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—We have no change to note in the price of this artice, and the market rules firm with a fair demand at 42 cents. Sales yesterday afternoon of two or three small parcels (about 75 bbls.) at 42 cents per gallon. No sales this morning, and none offering on market that we can hear of.

ROSIN—But little doing in rosin, and market quiet. Sale this morning of 50 bbls Common at $1 05 per bbl.

BACON.—In N. C., cured about 6,000 lbs changed hands this morning at 9 cts., for shoulders, 10 cts., for sides, and 11 cts., per lb for hog round. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.
July 29.

COTTON market, no change—principal sales at 9 cents. A better supply of CORN in the past week, and prices are something lower—sales from wagons at $1 40 to $1 50. FLOUR—prices are lower—sales at $7 75 to $7 85 for superfine—some sales from new wheat at little above this price—demand good.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 37 to 38 cts., per gallon.
RAW do. $2 25 to $2 65 per bbl.
Carolinian.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.
† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by
HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LELAND & Co., Props's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrivals and Departures of Railroad and Stage Lines and Schools from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroads.)—
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Leaves daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
Leaves daily ..... at 6½ a. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Arrives daily ..... at 3½ p. m.
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday and Wednesday ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday) ..... at 7 a. m.
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Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 6 a. m.
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J. SCHLOSS, & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.
RALEIGH, N. C.

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FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

which we can recommend for their cheapness, neatness, &c.

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